

Hawaiian Gazette

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1893.

MELANGE.

The reforms which are being carried out by the department of finance are well worthy of occasional notice. The last report submitted by the minister of finance contains several valuable suggestions. One of these is that all government realizations of whatever nature should be turned without exception into the Hawaiian treasury, so that all drafts for disbursements must pass through the finance department. Minister Damon explained the necessity to a sound financial system for such a course and insisted that ordinary business methods demanded its enforcement. At the same time, he explained, he did not lay blame on the present officials, who were following the vicious financial methods inherited from the monarchy. Mr. Damon began the reforms he is now carrying out when he held office after the revolution of 1887. Had he been allowed to finish the good work begun by carrying out the recommendations made in his last report to the legislature, before leaving office, the necessities of the present period would have been long since adjusted and the pressure of hard times greatly relieved if not entirely avoided. It is reassuring to know that the finances of the country are at last being reformed in earnest by men in whom the public has confidence, because their private financial affairs have succeeded, and they do not belong to the class of disreputable Hawaiian politicians that has so long prevented the establishment of good government in Hawaii.

The action taken by the councils at the last weekly meeting in refusing to recognize July 31st as a public holiday is to be commended. The holiday business has been run into the ground in these islands, and if the government sees fit to cut off a half-dozen more of the useless and insignificant holidays, which were made pretexts for closing public business under the monarchy, nobody will object. It is high time that the Hawaiian became a provident government; and one of the first requisites of governmental success is to attend to business. Of all the holidays long kept up in Hawaii, restoration day is about the last that would bring any material benefit to the islands, and those who still persist in celebrating it will more than likely do so on borrowed money, as has been their custom.

We wish to call attention to the system of jail keeping indulged in by Captain Tripp at the reef. The demands for a change at the prison have been undoubtedly well founded, and it is somewhat surprising that the government has not investigated and acted on the matter ere this. The bare list of escapes from that institution since Captain Tripp's incumbency is sufficient evidence that something is radically wrong in the prison system, if not in the men carrying it out. It is understood that the authorities intend moving in the matter at once. It will be none too soon, if public sentiment is a safe gauge.

What has become of the Kalakaua monument fund, raised about two years ago? The matter has been called to mind again by a letter received at this office last Saturday from a subscriber to the fund, who quite pertinently demands a statement regarding the financial status of the affair from the gentlemen in charge of the cash—some \$2000—collected. The demand of the subscriber mentioned deserves consideration. He is only one of many who have asked the same question lately, and

have been treated with uniform contempt by the committee of gentlemen who paraded themselves before the public, when there was a political point in posing in the matter, before the new wore off. It was ever thus; but in the meantime what has become of the \$2000, gentlemen?

One of the very funniest things happening here for some time was that alleged scoop by the evening Fakir regarding the death of President Carnot of France. The Fakir's scoops now foot up a grand total of two. The first one had some dishonorable connection with a piece of manuscript stolen from the American legation, about the time ex-Minister Stevens left Hawaii, and the second and last announcing the death of President Carnot, was contradicted by the mail which arrived last Saturday. The witless evening Fakir should have taken the hint when its more reliable contemporaries refused to publish the absurd and unsubstantiated rumor, which was afloat on the streets two days before the one hundred and fifty bona fide subscribers of the leading royalist journal read the astonishing scoop.

Speaking of scoops and fakirs reminds one naturally of Papa Nordhoff's denial of the true reasons of his recall in a late number of the New York Herald. Papa knew the thing was coming before he left Honolulu, which was the secret of his leaving the Bennett dispatch, with no bearing on the case, to be published in the evening Fakir's newspaper after his own royalist heart. It is strange the denial of the dispatches giving the true inwardness of his departure should be published exclusively in the Herald and in no other American journal. It is not strange, however, that the most of the Herald asserts that Secretary Gresham is "reported" to have made the denial. The amused smile of the reader gives away to a broad grin when the last paragraph is reached and it is "further reported," exclusively to Papa Nordhoff's paper, that Cleveland and Gresham had taken the occasion to publicly compliment the Herald on its Hawaiian campaign! As soon as the uproarious laughter ceases, we wish to call the attention of the evening Fakir to the fact that at present there is no necessity for any explanation—unless it wishes to expatiate on the origin of that Herald dispatch of July 7th, which uses the names of Cleveland and Gresham pretty much as the royalists lately used Minister Blount's name in Hawaii—without authority.

FEWER STEAMERS.

But Two China Steamers Will Call Hereafter.

The following is taken from the San Francisco Examiner of a late date:

For the last time for one year at least the Pacific Mail steamer Peru, that arrived here a few days ago from Yokohama and Hongkong via Honolulu, made a stop at the latter port on the 7th of this month. The Peru has heretofore made stops at Hawaii with considerable regularity, but is now booked for through runs to and from the Orient until June 16, 1894. The steamship Rio de Janeiro makes her last stop at Honolulu on an inbound trip on the 25th of this month, and the Belgic's last call is booked for June 27th. Of the other vessels of the company, the Gaelic will not touch at Hawaii till the 14th of May, 1894, on an inbound trip, but the steamers China and Oceanic will call at the islands regularly going and coming.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by shippers at the proposed decrease of service, but the Mail company states that the demands of the island trade, except during the months of May, June, July and August, do not justify a continuation of the service of three or four steamers monthly.

Additional Honors.

News came on the Australia to the effect that Rev. Hiram Bingham has received from Yale university the degree of doctor of divinity.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

Per R. M. S. S. Mariposa, San Francisco, July 22d.

(From our San Francisco Correspondent.)

Sugar.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, 41 cents; granulated, 5 1/4-100 cents.

The San Francisco market is steady and is possibly duller than usual owing to the lateness with which operations are being commenced at the canneries.

Senor Joaquin Guma, a well known statistician of Havana, gives the sugar shipments from Cuba to June 30th and the stock on hand on that date as follows, as compared with last year:

	1892.	1893.
Exports, tons.....	668,087	549,292
Stocks.....	251,254	199,865
Total.....	919,341	749,157

These amounts, with the quantity taken for local consumption added and the stock of old sugar on January 1st deducted, show the receipts for the first six months of the year to have been 924,696 tons and 769,657 tons respectively.

Mr. J. C. Kilgard, the Philadelphia capitalist, is at Cincinnati, Ohio, furthering arrangements to locate near Covington, Ky., a two thousand acre beet sugar plant and factory. Some five hundred thousand dollars will be invested in the project.

The situation at the Watsonville beet sugarie is thus described by a writer: "We have this season around Watsonville 5800 acres planted in sugar-beets—the largest acreage yet. Last season we had about 4200 acres. The plants are growing nicely. Within the past week they have been pushing along wonderfully. Last year we began crushing on August 31st, and it will probably be about the same date this year. The outlook is good, although we can't tell until the time comes, for some men who plant don't always harvest their crop. Last season we harvested in the Pajaro valley 56,000 tons of beets, and the factory turned out 6000 tons of crude sugar. We now pay farmers \$5 a ton straight for all beets delivered. We don't test for polarization now before fixing the price, for we know the average polarization will run about 16 percent. When we first started in, five years ago, we agreed to pay \$4 a ton for all beets that reached 14 percent polarization, and 50 cents additional for each additional degree of polarization. There is no longer need of making test of all beets, for they run much richer in sugar than we first expected. It is not at all uncommon to find crops amounting to twenty tons an acre, and all the beets averaging 18 percent polarization. At \$5 a ton the farmer gets from \$80 to \$100 an acre. It costs, we find on our Moro Cojo ranch, about \$32 to plant and harvest an acre, that yields from 15 to 18 tons of beets. At this rate there is left at the outside a new profit to the farmer of all the way from \$35 to \$50 an acre. The yield of beets and the amount of sugar they contain depends entirely on the sort of season we have. Sugar-beets want warm, dry weather. Our climate is greatly in our favor. A German scientist told us at first we could not raise profitable sugar-beets because we had no rain in the summer. He bet a \$10 hat on our first crop. I got the hat. The fact of the matter is the Germans cannot teach us anything about raising sugar-beets because our soil, and especially our climatic conditions, are so different from theirs. They use fertilizers and we don't. We have no need of them as yet and their use has never been discussed by our people. We get all our seed from Germany. The same sorts of beets here, without fertilizers being used, will average fully 3 percent higher in sugar than the German product with fertilizers. We use different varieties of beets on different soils, planting four varieties in all."

Annexation in Statu Quo.

There is nothing additional to report regarding the annexation question. The announcement that the Provisional government would seek annexation with Great Britain has caused a ripple of excitement in the American press, but Cleveland still holds his mouth shut.

The chamber of commerce of this city has passed resolutions favoring immediate annexation.

A Lively Fake.

A lively sensation was caused on July 18th by the publication of the following dispatch from Port Townsend: "The man-of-war Mohican was fired upon and disabled June 25th, in Bering Sea, by the Hawaiian steamer Alexandria, which sailed from San Francisco last April. The Mohican discovered the Alexandria in the act of raiding the seal rookeries and tried to intercept her, firing two shots across her bows. The Alexandria returned the cannon fire, striking the Mohican amidships and disabling her engines. The Mohican went to Unalaska for repairs, and the Alexandria escaped."

The story is generally discredited, though the bringer of the report is apparently a reliable man. The Alexandria is a fast steamer, and was formerly under the Russian flag. She fitted out under Captain McLean for just such work as she is now engaged in.

Nicaragua Canal and Hawaii.

The board of directors of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company met at New York on July 14th to con-

sider a plan whereby funds might be raised to prosecute work on the canal. President Warner Miller and Commander H. C. Taylor of the United States navy, formerly vice-president and general manager of the company, submitted a plan, the main feature of which is that the company shall market \$85,000,000 in bonds. The estimate of the cost of the canal is fixed at \$56,000,000. The difference between these amounts is to be used to pay the interest while the canal is being built. An active propaganda is to be established throughout the United States as a preliminary of disposing of the bonds.

The money obtained from the first subscription is to be used on the work of the canal. If the amount of the first subscription is satisfactory it is said that the bonds will be offered at 95; if unsatisfactory, the amount of the bonds sold in the second three months, it is believed, should not be less than \$10,000,000 nor more than \$20,000,000. The meeting adjourned after deciding to consider the plan further.

President Miller said afterward that funds were needed to prosecute the work, as between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 had been spent in necessary preliminary construction. Work on the canal had not stopped, but in these stringent financial times careful business men "cut their coat according to their cloth." The company's securities were being constantly bought, he said. As to turning the canal over to the United States government, President Miller said he was quite willing to do that if the company was allowed a fair compensation for the work done.

A meeting of the directors of the National Nicaragua Ship Canal Association has been called by President George L. Converse in Art hall, World's Fair grounds, on August 3d, to devise a new plan of action and impress the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica with the fact that something should be done during the coming session of congress toward assuming charge of the construction of the tunnel. Thirteen of fifteen directors of the company are citizens of the United States. The unstable condition of affairs of Central America and Hawaii will also be considered.

Leprosy in British Columbia.

Two years ago, five cases of leprosy broke out in British Columbia and the victims were sent to Darcy Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, which was transformed into a pesthouse. The disease developed and some cases were found to be in a horrible condition and unable to attend to their own wants. The sufferers were supplied with implements, food, and clothing when placed on the island, and horses were built and other means provided for their maintenance. A physician is sent occasionally with provisions, and to see that all are doing well.

On his last visit it was found that some of the worst cases are suffering terribly. A young woman of Vancouver, Lizzie Hausel, has heroically offered to devote herself to the care of the unfortunate Chinese. She is a trained nurse of Ann Arbor College, but some years after her marriage she fell into sinful ways. Through the efforts of the Salvation Army she mended her ways, and for the past two years has led a most exemplary life, giving very devoted care to small-pox patients here last summer. She has been entirely unostentatious in her good deeds, and thus sacrifices the remainder of her life to these unfortunate with no blaze of trumpets.

Father Damien's Imitator.

Father Damien has found an imitator in Paris in the person of Pere Sauton a Benedictine of the Monastery of Ligues, who has been commissioned by the French Government to study leprosy. The monk who is also a medical doctor, much appreciated for his skill and science by the Paris faculty, will first visit leprosy districts in Norway, Lapland, Finland, Turkey, Asia Minor, Greece and Egypt. Returning to France at the end of a year, Pere Sauton will communicate the results of his observations to M. Pasteur, and under the guidance of the latter will pursue his researches in order to find, if possible, a cure for the scourge, which is now the subject of his investigations. Then in company with his brother, the Abbe Sauton, who is vicar of Nogent-le-Rotrou, the Benedictine will set out for Molokai, in the Hawaiian Islands the scene of Father Damien's labors.

In this place Pere Sauton and other missionaries will try to attenuate the virus of leprosy, if not to stamp out the terrible malady altogether. Pere Sauton has already been among leprosy in provincial France, and even in Paris he says that there are at present nuns dying in their convents after having contracted the leprosy while attending the sick abroad. There were leprosy in the St. Louis Hospital, and the bacillus of the malady has been discovered in the Pyrenees and Brittany. None of the home cases are, however, so virulent as those in the Hawaiian Islands, which he intends to treat according to the latest discoveries of medical science.

American News.

Politics are lively in the east on account of the forthcoming session of Congress. Crisp will undoubtedly be chosen speaker of the house, and it is said that he will not put Bland on the ways and means or coinage committees on account of his pro-silver proclivities.

General Dankovsky the newly appointed governor of Siberia has been traveling in this country incognito. The anarchists have recently threatened him with extermination.

The supervisors of Riverside county have passed a prohibition ordinance. The new ordinance will take effect August 1st. The vote on the proposition stood 4 to 1. This ordinance provides that hotels having twenty or more rooms can supply guests with wines and liquors at meals only. Heavy penalties in the shape of fines and imprisonment are provided for all violations.

The attendance at the world's fair averages about 100,000 daily and is increasing. All of the features, including the Columbus caravels and the Viking boat, have arrived and are in place.

The comet is rapidly receding from the sun and will soon be a thing of the past. Denver was visited by a financial panic on July 18th and all but five banks closed their doors. The run is over and the closed banks are arranging to resume. The general business situation is one of distrust but even

where banks have been compelled to close it has been found that they are only compelled to do so on account of the importunities of depositors.

Russell Sage has been sued in New York for \$100,000 for seduction, alleged to have occurred in 1868. The suit is generally considered an attempt at blackmail.

The poaching sealers Alexander and St. Paul have been seized for sealing in the Behring sea.

Dr. Henry Meyer is in jail in New York for poisoning people to get their life insurance policies.

George Frederick Parsons, the writer, died at New York on the 19th inst. He was one of the best known literary men in the country, and for years edited the New York Tribune.

S. J. Miller, colored, was lynched at Bardwell, Ky., recently for murdering two young girls.

Altgeld, governor of Illinois, who liberated Schwab, Fielden and Neebe, the anarchists, is preparing a pamphlet to try to justify his conduct.

The fruit canners all over the state are very much discouraged as the banks refuse to advance money to them with which to handle the crop. It is stated that Russia has decided to use New York harbor as a naval center for her war ships in American waters.

The Columbia, the first triple-screw vessel in the new navy, is fast approaching completion. She has three shafts with a powerful engine for each, and can use one or more at pleasure of the commander. Naval experts believe she will be the greatest war vessel in the world.

The government is having serious trouble to secure men for the navy. At the present time the force is lower in number than it has been in many years, and with no encouraging prospects of regaining its status. Slowly but surely it has been decreasing for two years past. Why this should be the case the navy department officials are extremely desirous of ascertaining. Secretary Herbert has already taken such means as were available to acquire that knowledge by detaching a board of inquiry to investigate and report upon the present system of navy recruiting and the cause of desertion as existing among the ships of the new navy. The Pacific, Asiatic and Behring sea fleets are short 2000 men and the secretary knows not where to get them.

Susanville, California, was visited by a fire on July 20th which destroyed sixty buildings with great loss.

Foreign News.

S. Pettschovsky, a Russian engineer connected with the survey of the great Siberian railway, arrived on the steamer Belgic. His headquarters are at Vladivostok. He states that 45 miles of railroad have been already constructed out of that city, and that work is going steadily on. Other sections of the great railroad are also in course of construction, but it is not expected that communication by rail and steamer on inland water will be completed before 1902, when St. Petersburg will be in direct communication with Vladivostok, the principal seaport town in Siberia.

The official report of the officers of the Camperdown regarding the loss of the Victoria, shows that the losses were 22 officers and 336 men.

It is announced from Granada that, owing to the efforts of U. S. Minister Baker, peace now reigns throughout Nicaragua. Minister Baker was given a state ball, which was attended by the president and other high officials of the government.

Three more clauses of the Irish Home Rule bill have been passed without any trouble, and it begins to look as though the measure would finally pass.

The Paris mobs have finally subsided, and the promised revolution has not come. Just at present the people have their minds engaged with the complications between Siam, in which China and England are ranged with the latter, and Russia is backing France. Should the latter endeavor to force Siam to surrender the territory in dispute, a war involving the countries named would ensue. It is believed that France will perforce swallow her wrath.

Emperor William of Germany and his pet army bill have won a feeble triumph over their opponents, the majority being 16. The announcement of the passage of the measure caused no enthusiasm. Germany will now go on a "war footing" to suit William.

A New York dispatch says that the discord between the high ecclesiastics in the Roman Catholic Church continues, and now it is charged that Archbishop Corrigan has practically defied the authority of Satolli, upon whom, as apostolic delegate in the United States, the Pope has conferred extraordinary powers.

The great Bering Sea tribunal at last closed its labors on July 8th, at Paris. The final argument was by Hon. E. J. Phelps for the United States. It is believed that in the presentation of the two sides of the case, America has the best of the proposition.

Sporting.

Senator Stanford's estate will soon receive four Orloff horses from the Czar of Russia's trotting stud, to cross into American trotting stock. The estate will send the Czar four horses in return.

Dana Thompson who recently lowered the world's half-mile amateur champion swimming record to thirteen minutes nine and one-half seconds, will soon swim against the world's record (professional) of twelve minutes and fifty-three seconds.

King Thomas a thoroughbred stallion, brother to Dan Fox and King Fox, for whom Senator Hearst paid \$38,000 as a yearling recently sold for \$700. He was a failure in the stud.

Henry Peterson the carman, has accepted the challenge of John Teemer for a three mile and turn race for \$2000 a side.

THE COMET.

The comet is reported by Professor Lyons as still dimly visible. It is now situated eighteen degrees north of the planet Saturn and about five degrees above Beta Leonis. It is crossing the earth's orbit, the latter receding from it at the rate of about one million miles a day.

HILO LETTER.

The Serrao Burglary Case—Social Happenings—Work on the Volcano Road, Etc., Etc.

HILO, July 27.—The Serrao burglary case has been before the police court for a couple of days this week. Mr. Paul Neumann was engaged by the prosecution, while D. H. Hitchcock represented the defense. No evidence was submitted by the defense, so the defendant, A. G. Serrao, was committed to stand his trial at the Hilo term in January, and was liberated on \$1000 bail. The case has excited a good deal of interest owing to the peculiar circumstances attending it.

The financial panic is spreading westward, and a few days ago one of our prominent Chinese merchants, C. Aho, who has been carrying on business for a few years, assigned.

The social in connection with the foreign church was held on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. E. G. Hitchcock. A large attendance of townspeople enjoyed a pleasant evening and listened to an excellent reading by Miss Mattie Richardson and a solo by Mrs. H. C. Austin. Mr. E. G. Hitchcock was present, although suffering severely from the effects of la grippe.

It was with pleasure the Severance household were welcomed back on Sunday. Mr. Severance and daughter, fresh from the World's Fair, are brimming over with the wonderful sights.

The volcano road is gradually being pushed ahead. A very short distance now remains to finish to the bullock pen, after which the work will be considerably easier and allow of its early completion.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle are in town, the guests of Mr. E. G. Hitchcock.

The school examinations were held on Friday of last week in the different rooms of the Union school. A large attendance of the parents listened to the successful exhibition of their children. The examination showed marked improvement of the whole school, and that the efforts of the principal, Miss Deyo, are meeting with entire success.

Mr. Paul Neumann is in town on business.

Mr. E. G. Hitchcock goes to the volcano in a few days to recuperate after his severe illness.

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July 31, 1893.

Tailors' Charcoal Irons are a good thing—for tailors. We have a fine assortment of them, not much changed in style from the last; they were what the people wanted.

Our brass and painted Bird Cages arrived on the "Castle," and are ready for delivery to any one who telephones or calls at the store. They are fine dwelling places for birds, solid brass wire, most of them, no wash out or fade out to any of them.

The greatest double furrow plow of the age. "The Hendry" will be shown to any one who will take the time to come to our store. It's built on a new principle in plows and one bound to be a success. The Hendry Breaker has proved itself the best plow on earth. The double furrow is made after our own design and is destined to rank first in implements of this character. They're not much use as parlor decorations, but a plantation manager would rather have one of them than a full set of Royal Worcester.

If you've been bothered about your keys on a ring, come to us—we are a veritable panacea for all complaints. By recent arrivals, we received a patent key chain that will give you less trouble in putting on or taking off your keys than any you ever tried.

Cleaning rods and cartridge boxes are two items of interest to sportsmen. Either of them is invaluable to the man who keeps a gun.

THE HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO., 307

FORT STREET, HONOLULU.